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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. American Association of Jurists

Special consultative status granted in 1989

1. **Principles and Objectives**: a) Self-determination of peoples, and full economic independence and the sovereignty of the State over its wealth and natural resources; b) to oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism and neocolonialism, oppose racism and discrimination against women, indigenous peoples and national minorities; c) the defense of real peace based on the principles of peaceful co-existence between States of different social and economic systems; d) to defend and promote human rights, and the realization of better and more effective guarantees for their protection; e) oppose legislation in American States that apparently contradicts the rule of law and the principles and objectives of the Association; f) to establish fraternal relations and common actions with jurists and their organizations throughout the world committed to objectives similar to those stated in our Statutes; g) to mobilize jurists of the American countries to develop joint actions to ensure the active involvement of the juridical science in the process of social and economic changes in their respective countries, which are consistent with the principles and objectives enumerated herein; h) the defense and protection of the legal profession as well as solidarity with jurists who are persecuted because their activity in abiding by the principles herein set forth.

The American Association of Jurists has national Chapters and affiliates in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Martinique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and the United States of America, and individual associates in Mexico, Bolivia and Haiti. We have approximately 300 direct members in Latin America and the Caribbean. The American Association of Jurists finances its activities with the contributions of its associates, membership dues, and the income of registration fees in some of its activities.

2. **Participation in Conferences and Other Activities of the Economic and Social Council and bodies of the United Nations**

A. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2001 (57th session). Written statements submitted in Items 10 and 14(c) of the provisional program: The Activities of Transnational Corporations and Human Rights- Need of Legal Regulations; World Trade Organization, Intellectual Property and Human Rights; Labor Law as an Integral Part of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and The Effect of Restrictions of Freedom upon Civil, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Oral statements regarding impunity, the situation in Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala and Vieques. Two activities in Geneva on the crisis of the right to development (Apr.3), and economic, political and social consequences of Plan Colombia (Apr.6).

B. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2001. Statement in the Working Group on Transnational Corporations (Aug. 2); statement about the promotion and protection of human rights (Aug. 7); statement about the Macedonian crisis (Jul. 8). Seminar in Celigny, Switzerland, about transnational entities, (May 5-6, 2001).

C. World Conference Against Racism, South Africa, Aug.31-Sept.7, 2001: Attendance by two representatives, written statement was distributed about racism, colonialism and slavery.

D. Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2002 (58th session). Written statements submitted about the foreign debt, transnational corporations, the rights of indigenous peoples in Mexico; Western Sahara; the right to work and restrictions on the labor movement: case study of the Colombian labor movement. Oral statements about the right to self-determination in relation to the case of Vieques, Puerto Rico; the right to development; violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, human rights and fundamental liberties violations; civil and political rights and recent detentions in Peru. Participated in NGO sponsored conferences in Geneva: conference about anti-terrorist laws and its effects on civil and human rights (Apr.3), Peace process and human rights in Colombia (Apr.17).

E. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, 2002 (54th session) Oral statement, Independence of the Judicial Branch (Aug. 5).

F. Special Session of the General Assembly on Children, New York, May 8-10, 2002; attendance by two representatives of the American Association of Jurists.

G. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2003 (59th session) Written statements regarding the right to self-determination and the crisis in Iraq. Oral statement about the right to development.

H. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2003. (55th session) Oral statements, regarding Iraq, democratization of the Security Council and the U.N., "Administration of Justice, Law and Democracy".

I. 47th session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Mar. 3-14, 2003, New York. Attended by four delegates of the American Association of Jurists.

J. UN International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People. Sept. 4-5, 2003, New York. Attendance by a representative of the American Association of Jurists.

K. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2004 (60th session). Oral statement, Human rights violations against indigenous populations in Chile. Written comments regarding the "Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights."

L. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2004, written statements regarding the embargo against Cuba (NGO/8), Resolution 1546 of the Security Council (NGO/9), human rights in the United States (NGO/11), Haiti (NGO/5).

M. World Indigenous Forum, May 10-21, 2004, New York. Attendance by a delegate of the American Association of Jurists.

N. 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Mar. 1-12, 2004, N.Y. Attended by two delegates of the American Association of Jurists.

O. Special Committee on Decolonization: June 2001-2004, N.Y. Observers in various items of the agenda (Gibraltar, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Western Sahara), oral interventions on the question of Puerto Rico.

Other relevant activities: Organized seminars and panel discussions about access to justice, economic crimes and penalties, and manipulation of the media during the World Social Forum, Brazil (Jan.-Feb. 2002-2003), organized panels addressing the Week for the Respect of International Law in Chile (June 2002-2004); organized a Seminar "Social Justice, Peace and Democracy" (Nov. 11-14, 2003) in Buenos Aires, Argentina; missions sent to Peru (9/2001) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (8/2004); published the American Association Law Journal from 2001 to 2004.

2. Center for Migration Studies of New York

Special consultative status granted in 2001

PART I

The Center for Migration Studies (CMS), founded in 1964 and incorporated in 1969 in the State of New York as an educational non-profit institute for independent, interdisciplinary migration studies, strongly supports the goals and principles of the United Nations. To disseminate new knowledge and foster effective policies relating to international migration, CMS relies on its globally recognized journal, THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW, its book publications, documentation center, annual national legal conferences, and,

since 2001, its United Nations affiliation as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). From the outset, Dr. Eva Sandis, Professor Emerita of Sociology at Fordham University, has served as the Center's NGO Representative to ECOSOC at UN Headquarters in New York.

PART II.

Participation in Meetings and Activities of the Economic and Social Council, its Subsidiary bodies and other United Nations Bodies

CMS' NGO representative, Ms. Sandis has been actively involved in the work of ECOSOC bodies, especially the Commission for Social Development (CSD) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). In 2004, when the 42nd session of the CSD considered social perspectives on migrants and migration as an important "emerging issue" (item 3a); the CMS representative initiated and co-moderated a panel presentation on "Children in Immigrant Families", with panelists from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF, as a mid-day Side Event on 12 February at UNHQ. Throughout the entire quadrennial period, the representative has been a registered attendee at the annual meetings of the CSD and CSW, and in cooperation with other NGOs, prepared yearly statements to heighten the Commission members' awareness of the vulnerabilities and protection needs of families, especially those fragmented by poverty and conflict.

CMS has supported a number of Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) initiatives on behalf of ECOSOC. Both in 2003 and in 2004, CMS was invited to participate in the annual Coordination Meeting on International Migration, organized by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to prepare for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that the United Nations General Assembly will conduct in 2006. Dr. Donald Heisel, the CMS director of research, contributed an invited paper on "Activities of the Center for Migration Studies" for the 2003 meeting, October 15-16, at UNHQ. In 2003 and in 2004, the CMS New York representative also took part in the open sessions of the 2nd and 3rd annual International Fora for Social Development (IFSD), initiated by DESA in preparation for the February CSD meetings, to which IFSD is closely linked both in theme and chairmanship. At the October 8, 2003 open session of the 3rd Forum, whose theme was International Migration and Development, Ms. Sandis encouraged DESA to increase its NGO outreach to enhance IFSD outcomes. In January 2004, in response to a DESA request, CMS submitted responses to a Millennium Development Goals Questionnaire, to Ms Meena Sur of the NGO Section.

Throughout the quadrennial period, the CMS representative has systematically followed the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly's Second and Third Committees on all items relating to Migration and Development, and to The Human Rights of Migrants. In 2003 and 2004, during the 58th and 59th UNGA sessions, at the request of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See, she provided them with her summary reports of the Committee discussions about remittances, migration and development, and the human rights of migrants, as a basis for Mission input at the UN.

Among UN special sessions, the CMS representative was primarily involved with the 27th, namely, the UNGA Special Session on Children, held at UNHQ on May 8-10, 2002. For the second preparatory meeting for this event, CMS organized a workshop on Family Survival in War and Peace, held at UNHQ on 29 January 2001 in collaboration with UNICEF's NGO Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Refugee mothers from Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) and Somalia gave UN delegation members and other workshop participants, first hand accounts of their experiences. CMS also participated in the NGO Caucus to revise the Outcome document, "A World Fit for Children."

To strengthen the input of CMS expertise in behalf of UN goals, our NGO representative has persistently collaborated with other NGOs which have expressed similar concerns. In 2004, Ms Sandis was elected Vice Chair (and in 2005, Co-Chair) of the NGO Committee on the Family, N.Y., and has been a member of its Executive Committee since 2000. CMS is an active member of the NGO Human Rights Committee's Subcommittee on Immigrants and Refugees, since its formation in 2003; and a long standing member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (concerned with trafficking), the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child

(concerned with child labor) and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the NGO Committee of UNICEF.

Through the efforts of our New York Representative and her colleagues on the NGO Committee of the Family's planning group, the May 13th program in observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 included an address by H.E. Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary General for the protection of children in armed conflict. On September 8, 2004, in conjunction with the 57th annual Department of Public Information (DPI) NGO Conference at UNHQ, Dr. Sandis made a presentation on "Transnational Families: Adjusting to New Global Realities," which expanded on the Conference theme, Miliennium Development Goals (MDGs): Civil Society Takes Action. The Side-Event was co-sponsored by the NGO Committee on the Family and the NGO Subcommittee on Immigrants and Refugees. This Subcommittee, of which Ms Sandis is an active participant, also organized, in collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, a special forum on the Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, in observance of International Migrants Day, 2004. Numerous UN delegations were represented at this event, held on December 17 at UNHQ.

During 2003, CMS initiated and moderated two programs for the monthly General Membership Meetings of the NGO Committee of the Family. The first program, on April 24, was entitled "Iraqi Families: Coping with Conflict and Uncertainty." The title of the second program, on October 23, was: "Migrant Families: Global Human Rights Challenge."

To conclude this summary of our organization's activities during the first four years of CMS' partnership with the United Nations, CMS offers two independent initiatives undertaken by its NGO representative intended to support the overall goals and objectives of the United Nations. On April 2 and 23, 2004, Dr. Sandis held a two day workshop, pro bono, at Fordham University, on UN child protection issues, for students of the College at 60 on the Lincoln Center Campus. In August 2004, during the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association (ASA), at which former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, gave an invited address about the Millennium Development Goals, the ASA Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict took two actions. First, it held a symbolic moment of silence at its Reception on 16 August to mark the first anniversary of the violent deaths of the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Sergio Vieira de Mello and his colleagues. Secondly, based on Dr. Sandis' initiative, the Section inaugurated a program of annual awards to graduate and undergraduate students to commemorate those United Nations officials who have lost their lives in the effort to reduce human violence, and to encourage the recipients to carry on their work.

3. Coalition against Trafficking in Women

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Statement of Organization's Goals:

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) is a non- governmental organization (NGO) that promotes women's human rights. It works internationally to combat sexual exploitation in all its forms, especially prostitution and trafficking in women and children. CATW has a 17-year history of working against trafficking and prostitution worldwide. It was the first global network organized on a cross-country level to combat trafficking, prostitution, sex tourism, mail order bride industries and the international sex industry. Having regional networks in Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, Latin America and North America, CATW is able to bring both international and national attention to all forms of sexual exploitation, including sex trafficking, prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and marriage marketing.

The specific goals of CATW are: 1) Support for coalitions in sending countries, or in countries of origin for trafficking, whose governments are in economic and/or political crisis; 2) Direct services and assistance to victims of trafficking from developing countries or countries in financial and political crisis; 3) Technical assistance to coalitions in developing countries and countries in financial and political crisis; 4) Support for

human rights advocacy, policy and legislation that challenges prostitution and "voluntary trafficking" as an economic development strategy for poor women; 5) Establishing prevention of trafficking programs and direct service programs for victims which help provide economic alternatives for women who have been trafficked and sexually exploited.

Organization's Information Program as it Relates to the Work of the United Nations; Estimated Number of People Reached Through Activities and Production – Evidence of Public Information Capability

UN Meetings:

1. August-September, 2001 – UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa – CATW sent a large delegation to this conference, organizing 2 workshops on prostitution and trafficking and participating in 5 others. The deputy director of CATW-Asia Pacific was elected chairwoman of the NGO anti-trafficking caucus. CATW's delegates also participated in the governmental conference and one of CATW's member chaired the Trafficking Caucus during the official conference.

2. June – 2001- CATW was invited by the UNESCO Program for the Advancement of Mediterranean Women to speak at a public conference in Paris on "The International Community and the Traffic in Human Beings." This was also organized to discuss the new UN Trafficking Protocol and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

3. CATW participates annually in the Council on the Status of Women (CSW) meetings at the United Nations in New York. From 2001-04 CATW has organized and chaired the NGO Violence Against Women Caucus. Each year, CATW organizes several panels and roundtables on the subjects of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation. These panels and roundtables have been co-sponsored by the Sisters of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd, the Soroptimists, the European Women's Lobby, and many others. Activities reach thousands.

In March, 2003 at the 47th session of the UN Council on the Status of Women (CSW), CATW member and survivor of domestic violence and the marriage marketing industry spoke to the CSW Plenary Session. Three hundred and fifty NGOs and hundreds of governmental delegates were in attendance.

4. CATW participates annually in the UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights and the UN Commission on Human Rights at the United Nations in Geneva. In 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 at the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th sessions of the Working Group, CATW prepared both oral and written statements on the topics of modern day slavery, sex trafficking and sexual exploitation that were then incorporated into the resolutions of both the Working Group and the 54th, 55th, and 56th sessions of the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights. These activities reach thousands.

Online Activities and Newsletter organized by CATW:

1. Web Site and Online Documentation Centre (www.catwinternational.org) – 35,000 hits in 2004.

2. Listserve for 300 NGOs and individuals on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues.

3. Annual newsletter and report mailed to 400 NGOs, individuals, and governments.

Conferences and Courses on the subjects of Sex Trafficking, Prostitution and Sexual Exploitation:

1. 2001-04 – Keynote speakers and invited participation in key conferences and events in Indonesia (July, 2004 – State Institute for Islamic Studies; Spain (January, 2003, Communidad de Madrid, Consejeria de Trabajo), the American Women in Development (AWID), (Mexico, 2003) conference, Iceland (August, 2001 – Nordic Network of Women's Shelters), Finland (October, 2002, Finnish National Program for the Prevention of Prostitution and Violence Against Women), Hawaii (November, 2002, Human Rights Challenge of Globalization), Sweden (November, 2002, Government of Sweden, Seminar on the Effects of Legalization of Prostitution Activities), the Philippines (January, 2003), Italy (January, 2004), Hungary, the Czech Republic

(Seminars for Parliament, May 2003 and 2004), Korea (May, 2004), Australia (March, 2004), Mali (March, 2004), Norway (October, 2004), Mexico (Monthly Trainings on Prevention of Trafficking, 2003-04), Estonia (September, 2003 and April, 2005), France (June, 2003), and Canada (October, 2003). Reached thousands.

2. CATW hosts the International Visitors Program several times yearly sponsored by the United States Department of State during which international visitors, such as government officials or NGO leaders from every world region, exchange views and information of women's rights, human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Organizes presentations, videos, and roundtables. Reaches hundreds of international visitors each year.

3. (February, 2003) CATW leads several national public radio seminars for journalists from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, and Serbia and Montenegro focused on trafficking and sexual exploitation. Reached 36 journalists, and organized by Boston's national public radio station, WBUR.

4. (July, 2002) CATW helps organize and teaches in a short course on Islam, Gender and Reproductive Rights in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, for 20 Muslim ulama, scholars, researchers and activists actively engaged in promoting women's rights.

Government Testimony to Congresses and Parliaments:

1. Invited Testimony to the United States Congress, Government Reform Committee, on "The Ongoing Tragedy of International Slavery and Human Trafficking," in 2003.

Thousands reached at the Hearing, subsequent publication in the Congressional Record, and media articles on the hearing.

2. Testified at a 2004 public hearing at the European Parliament on "The Consequences of the Sex Industry in the European Union." Invited by the Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities Committee. Preceded by a press conference that generated wide media coverage in Europe and globally. Reached thousands of persons.

3. Ongoing funded projects on human trafficking in Mexico, Mali, the Philippines, Georgia, Italy, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Prevention of trafficking programs and direct services that have reached thousands. (See Addendum for brief description of specific programs and projects of CATW).

Publications by CATW (sent in hard copy but all are available online at www.catwinternational.org)

2001
Guide to the New UN Trafficking Protocol.

2002
Guide to the New UN Convention of 1949 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

A Comparative Study of Women Trafficked in the Migration Process: Patterns, Profiles and Health Consequences of Sexual Exploitation in Five Countries (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Venezuela and the United States).

Sex Trafficking of Women in the United States: International and Domestic Trends.

H. Patricia Hynes, and Janice G. Raymond. **"Put in Harm's Way: The Health Consequences of Sex Trafficking in the United States."** *Policing the National Body: Race, Gender, and Criminalization.*

In Tagalog with English Sub-titles – **1 minute video** entitled **"First Time"** educating young men about the harm of prostitution to themselves, women and society. Played on all the major television stations in the Philippines as a community education service.

Publications and videos reach thousands, produced in 2002.

2003
In Spanish – **Comic Book** for Children in Mexico Educating About Ways to Avoid Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Through Internet-Based Appeals.

2004
Prostitution, Trafficking and Traumatic Stress.

Special Issue of the Journal, Violence Against Women, on "The Case Against Legalizing Prostitution," Volume 10 (2004).

In Spanish – ***Manual para la Prevencion de la Explotacion Sexual Comercial de la Ninez en Mexico.*** (Manual for the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Mexico).

Statement on the Demand Factor and the Role of Men and Boys in Ending Trafficking by CATW Co-Executive Director, Dorchen Leidholdt, to the 29th Session of the UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Geneva.

4. League of Women Voters of the United States

Special consultative status granted in 1997

Mission: The **League of Women Voters (LWV)**, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy. Nationally, **League of Women Voters** activities are coordinated and staffed by two distinct but complementary organizations. **The League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS)** is the advocacy and membership organization. The **League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF)** established in 1957, is the citizen education and research organization.

Principles: The **League of Women Voters** believes in representative government and in the individual liberties established in the Constitution of the United States of America. The **League of Women Voters** believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens and requires that governmental bodies protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings and making public records accessible. The **League of Women Voters** believes that every citizen should be protected in the right to vote; that every person should have access to free public education that provides equal opportunity for all; and that no person or group should suffer legal, economic or administrative discrimination. The **League of Women Voters** believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing, and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government. The **League of Women Voters** believes that responsible government should be responsive to the will of the people; that government should maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation, promote the conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest, share in the solution of economic and social problems that affect the general welfare, promote a sound economy and adopt domestic policies that facilitate the solution of international problems. The **League of Women Voters** believes that cooperation with other nations is essential in the search for solutions to world problems and that international law is imperative in the promotion of world peace.

The **LWV** has State Leagues in every state in the United States and has approximately 900 local Leagues in communities across the country. It has over 150,000 members and supporters in the United States. **LWV** members at local, state and national levels act in the public interest after study and member agreement on key public policy and community issues.

Participation in Conferences of ECOSOC or Other UN Entities

The UN Commission on the Status of Women: The **LWV** attended the CSW meetings on (March 6 - 16, 2001; March 4 -15, 2002; March 3 - 14, 2003; March 1 - 12, 2004) and spoke to many **CSW** members and other government delegates about the needs of the girl child, women and older women. Working in NGO coalitions, wording on these issues was drafted and suggested to government delegates. Some wording was adopted by the delegates and used in outcome documents or other documents. Additionally, oral and written statements were presented to the CSW. The **LWV** conducted a workshop at the UN Church Center on training the trainers of girls in conflict management on Thursday, March 4, 2004 as a side event at the CSW 48th Session. The **LWV** collaborated with other NGOs in presenting side events and conducting caucus meetings at all the CSW meetings above. The written statements that the **LWV** presented at the CSW meetings were document numbers E/CN.6/2003/NGO/10 on UNIFEM and Women's Human Rights; and both E/CN.6/2003/NGO/22 and E/CN.6/2004/NGO/20 on the Girl Child. The **LWV** observers also attended several sessions of the CEDAW Committee meetings to observe. The sessions were the 28th session, January 13 - 31 2003; the 29th session, June 30 - July 18, 2003; and the 30th session Jan 12 - 30, 2004.

Second World Assembly on Ageing: The **LWV** attended the UN Second World Assembly on Ageing meeting in Madrid held April 2-12, 2002 and the NGO Forum on Ageing held April 5 - 9, 2002 and spoke as a member of a panel at the Forum.

UN General Assembly Special Session on Children: The **LWV** attended the Preparatory Committee meetings for this Special Session. The 2nd Preparatory Meeting was held January 25 - February 2, 2001. The 3rd Preparatory Meeting was held June 11-15, 2001. The **LWV** suggested wording to delegates, some of which was used by the delegates in drafting text. The **LWV** also attended the UN GA Special Session on Children, May 8 to 10, 2002. At these meetings, the LWV helped to conduct side events and caucuses. At the Special Session, the **LWV** helped the Working Group on Girls of the NGO Committee on UNICEF (WGG) to conduct a side event workshop on Wednesday, May 8th entitled "Girls As Their Own Advocates". The **LWV** also helped the WGG with caucus meetings throughout the Preparatory Meetings and the Special Session.

Cooperation With UN Bodies and Specialized Agencies

UNICEF (2001-2004): A special focus of the **LWV** at the UN during the reporting period has been as a member of the Steering Committee for the NGO Committee for UNICEF, Working Group on Girls, which works to focus the attention of world governments on the plight of girls. The Working Group works closely with UNICEF. WGG formed an International Network for Girls (INfG), a world wide advocacy network working on behalf of the girl child, and used information obtained from this network to prepare reports which were presented to delegates at UN meetings. The **LWV** worked on a newsletter, which was sent to all members of the International Network for Girls several times a year. The **LWV** also worked in collaboration with the US Fund for UNICEF.

UN Department of Public Information/ Non Governmental Organization (DPI/NGO) and other Activities (2001-2004): The **LWV** served on the NGO/DPI Executive Committee. Work on this committee included serving on the mid-day workshop committee for the annual DPI/NGO Conference, serving on the Communications Workshop Committee, chairing the Nominating Committee, chairing the website committee, conducting training sessions for NGOs and writing articles for the newsletter.

Other Activities (2001-2004)

The **LWV** Observers contributed to the work of several committees of the Conference of Non Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations(CONGO). The **LWV** attended the DPI briefings, U.S. Committee for UNIFEM meetings and United States Mission briefings. The **LWV** served on the Executive Board of the Council Of Organizations of the United Nations Association -United States of America (UNA-USA). The **LWV** also served on UNA-USA's National Council, whose mission is promoting the United Nations in the United States. The **LWV** also promoted the UN and its issues through public speaking engagements and outreach to **LWV** members around the country. A UN listserver for **LWV** members to learn

about the UN and its work was started. In 2002, the **LWV** updated its UN position with a concurrence from the grassroots members around the country. Much information about the UN was provided in our national magazine, ***The National Voter***, to prepare members. Many Leagues around the country made presentations to members about the UN at the local level. The **LWV** also attended the weekly briefings for NGOs presented by the UN Department of Public Information.

Promoting Democracy in the United States: The goal of most **LWV** programs is to promote an open governmental system that is representative, accountable and responsive; that protects individual liberties established by the Constitution and that assures opportunities for citizen participation in government decision making. Our work grows from the conviction that government at all levels must be accountable, accessible to citizens and protective of their rights. Local **LWV** organizations monitor their local government meetings and address local issues. The **LWV** has been actively involved in getting out the vote; promoting communities of inclusion to combat racism; and in informing the public about public policy issues.

On a national level, the **LWV** has many positions that have been reached by grassroots consensus or concurrence of local **LWV** branches. These positions are on representative government, citizen rights, international relations, natural resources, environmental protection, pollution control, and social policy including equality of opportunity, fiscal policy, health care, meeting basic human needs, childcare, early intervention for children at risk, violence prevention, gun control and urban policy. Local **LWV** organizations can act in their communities on these issues. State and local **LWV** organizations also have positions they have arrived at in their state or local consensus process and they can act locally on these issues. Most of these issues are of concern to ECOSOC. Local **LWV** members feel a special commitment to inform their communities about the UN and the work it accomplishes and to urge financial support for the UN. The **LWV** includes articles on the UN in ***The National Voter***, which is distributed to all members. Other reports about the UN are sent to the presidents of all local Leagues. Many local **LWV's** include these articles in their local newsletters. The **LWV** also writes articles about the UN for the **LWV's** website and gives talks to local **LWV** members and other groups interested in the UN.

Internationally: The **LWV** has been involved in many international initiatives to train grassroots women leaders in the political process, to provide technical assistance and training manuals to female candidates, and to observe or monitor elections. This has included projects in Chile, Paraguay, and several projects in Brazil. The **LWV** also had projects in Africa, including ones in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In 2004, the **LWV** was an international election observer in Parana, Brazil and provided technical assistance to women candidates. The **LWV** organized a two-day symposium for women running for local office in Chile, in which 70 candidates participated. In Tikambirane, Malawi the **LWV** working with several NGOs from the area, presented a series of training workshops on civic education and election monitoring, in which they trained 7,000 poll workers.

From 2001 through 2002, the League continued its program begun in 1999 entitled **Women Power Politics: Building Grassroots Democracy in Africa.** This project focused on engaging African women in the political life of their countries at the grassroots level and the role NGOs play in promoting open and participatory democracy. In 2001, The **LWV** conducted two training workshops for women, in Spanish, in Asuncion, Paraguay, to increase women's leadership skills.

Promoting UN Funding and UN Issues on Capitol Hill: The **LWV** actively supported the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 and has been one of its most steadfast proponents for the ensuing 60 years. The **LWV** believes that the United States should pay its obligations to the UN expeditiously and without restrictions. The **LWV** has lobbied key members of Congress on payment of U.S. arrearages and for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and worked with coalitions toward this goal. The **LWV** has been involved in community forums such as "The People Speak" to engage the public of the United States in international issues and concerns. In 2003 and 2004 they presented 57 programs throughout the United States.

5. Susila Dharma International Association

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Susila Dharma International Association (SDI) is a non-profit organization in continuous operation since 1969 and is registered as a United States charity. SDI fosters capacity building by supporting national Susila Dharma organizations in 23 countries and 62 humanitarian projects.

The goals of SDI are to relieve poverty, encourage sustainable development and support human beings to realize their potential. SDI addresses these goals through educational communications, education and training meetings, support to humanitarian projects, and providing disaster relief.

Goals and Activities of Susila Dharma International 2001-2004

Education and Training Meetings

- Subud World Congress program development (Bali, 2001) *[Note: Susila Dharma International is an affiliate organization of Subud, an ecumenical non-denominational spiritual organization]*
- Programs at regional and national Subud Congresses
- Regional meeting of Susila Dharma national organizations and humanitarian service projects (2003 – Asia, 2004 – Africa)
- Development and sponsorship of capacity-building programs for projects and communities (needs assessments, training, evaluation)

Disaster Relief

Collect and disburse funds for projects in areas affected by earthquakes and tsunamis

Develop and supervise phase 1 and phase 2 recovery projects

Supporting Information Available by Email (info@susiladharma.org):

- Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
- Organizational member lists: Susila Dharma National Organizations (Members) and Susila Dharma Projects (Associate Members)
- Analysis of SDI Projects Meeting UN Millennium Development Goals

Attendance and Participation in Major Conferences and United Nations Meetings:

2001- Attendance

- Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children [second substantive session], (New York, Jan. 29 – Feb. 2)
- World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalizing World (Geneva, June 26-30)
- 25th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly – Human Settlements [Habitat II] (New York, June 6 – 8))
- 45th Session Commission on the Status of Women (New York, March 6 – 16)
- Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva, August 16)

- World Conference Against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances (Durban, South Africa, Aug. 31 – Sept. 7; attended by seven representatives
- Participation: SDI co-founded the Religious and Spiritual Caucus and delivered an oral statement about the caucus to the general assembly. Ms. Beck delivered a Statement to Plenary to the government delegates, and the delegation contributed to the Statements made by the Religious and Spiritual Caucus and the Education Caucus.
- Susila Dharma International Association presented at an exhibition of its projects at the Vienna International Center foyer under the auspices of the UN Information Services NGO liaison officer Renate Heneke (November)

2002- Attendance

- The World Assembly on Ageing NGO Forum (April 4 – 9, Madrid, Spain; attended by two representatives.
- United Nations Special Session on Children (May 8 – 10, New York; attended by four representatives.
- Prepcom IV of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (May 27 – June 7, Bali, Indonesia; attended by three representatives.
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 26 - Sept. 4, Johannesburg, South Africa; attended by four representatives
- Participation: Ms. Simonsson presented her film "El Canto del Agua" on water economy in the south of Spain.

2003-Attendance

- United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Aug. 9, Geneva)
- Participation: The SDI representative addressed the floor on the impact of globalization on indigenous peoples.

2004- Attendance

- Fifty-Sixth Session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (July 26 – Aug. 13, Geneva; attended by two representatives)
- United Nations Millennium Goals Conference (Sept. 8 – 10, New York, NY; attended by one representative)

Regular Yearly Participation in the Following United Nations Commissions and NGO Committees (2001-2004):

- Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva)
- Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Economic and Social Council, New York)
- NGO Committee on the Status of Women (New York)
- NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security (DPI – NGO, New York)
- NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns (New York)

SDI Initiatives to Support UN Goals and Objectives:

Public Education

- Human Rights Education Workshops (Bali, Indonesia July 17, 2000 and Innsbruck, Austria July 29, 2004) Developed and presented by Joe and Bella Rosario, project leaders of the Mithra Foundation in Bangalore, India.
- Susila Dharma international Reports on United Nations Issues and Activities: 16 reports distributed to SDI members worldwide in English, French and Spanish

SUPPORT TO THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS (During the reporting period, implementation continued on the following projects):

Community Development

Atalanta Village (United States of America); Bellur Community Development Project (India); Centre de Développement Communautaire Integral (Democratic Republic of the Congo); CeLuAn (Brazil); El Centro Hispano (United States of America); Fundación Tropics (Colombia); MACHARITA (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Revolving Loan Fund (Ukraine); SINTRAL (Ecuador); Sustainable Livelihoods (Indonesia); Unique Friends Saving Cooperative (Nigeria); Yayasan Tambuhak Sintra (Indonesia).

Education and Youth

Children's Garden of Peace (Brazil and Canada); Cita Buana School (Indonesia); Complexe Scolaire SD Inkisi (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Coming Back (Ukraine); Crecer Juntos (Ecuador); Darus Salaam Welfare Association (Bangladesh); Despertar (Argentina), Ecole Nkembo (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Groupe Scolaire Lemba Imbu (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Inka Samana (Ecuador); Kalimantan KIDS Club (Indonesia); La Vida Plena (Paraguay); Lewes New School (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Mithra Foundation (India); Roda Viva (Portugal); YUM Cipulir Preparatory School (Indonesia).

United Nations E/C.2/2006/2/Add.5

Economic and Social Council

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Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2006 regular session
19-27 January 2006

Quadrennial reports for the period 2001-2004 submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Association of the Bar of the City of New York

Special consultative status granted in 1997

The Aims and Purposes of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York

The City Bar was founded in 1870 by members of the New York bar to fight corruption in the courts and to "sustain the profession in its proper position in the community, and thereby enable it... to promote the interests of the public..." Membership in the City Bar is open to lawyers throughout the world. The membership as of December 31, 2004, is nearly twenty-three thousand lawyers, including lawyers whose home bar is in forty-eight states of the United States of America, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and in fifty-eight nations.

The primary aims and purposes of the City Bar include those set forth immediately below

The City Bar continues to work at political, legal and social reform, and maintaining high ethical standards for the legal profession. The City Bar also continues to implement innovative means by which the disadvantaged may be helped. Much of this work is accomplished through the City Bar's more than one hundred and sixty committees, each charged to consider a specific area of law or the profession. The public good remains one of the City Bar's highest priorities. The Legal Referral Service, jointly sponsored by the City Bar and the New York County Lawyers' Association, provides an array of services directly aimed at serving the needs of the public. The City Bar Justice Center identifies the most pressing legal concerns of New York's neediest and uses novel approaches to address them, often involving community participation.

The City Bar is governed by the membership, which meets annually. The City Bar is managed by its Executive Committee, which meets frequently. The City Bar has a President elected by the members who is the Chief Executive Officer, and a professional staff that is headed by the Executive Director.

The City Bar has sixteen committees, with particular focus on the United Nations and its work. Those committees are as follows; African Affairs; Asian Affairs; Delegation to the International Bar Association; Delegation to the Union Internationale des Avocats; European Affairs; Foreign & Comparative Law; Inter American Affairs; Council on International commercial Disputes; International Environmental Law; International Human Rights; International Legal Services; International Securities Affairs; International Trade; Military Affairs & Justice, United Nations.

In addition, many other Association committees have an interest in international matters which are on the agenda of United Nations entities.

Activities of the City Bar

The City Bar organizes and holds, throughout the year, solely or in cooperation with one or more entities, more than two hundred forums, programs, seminars and other events. City Bar committees issue over one hundred reports per year. Much of this activity is related to the United Nations. A partial list of some of such activities (and the month and year of their occurrences) is set forth immediately below.

Reports

- A Chronology of Treaties, Communiques, and Other Agreements Concerning Taiwan's Political Status: 1895-2000 (1/01)
- New York City and the United Nations: Towards a Renewed Relationship (02/02)
- The Vienna Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (02/02)
- The Struggle to Prosecute Human Rights Abuses in Aceh, Indonesia (03/02)
- Letter to the United States Senate re: Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (04/02)
- Letter to President George W. Bush Re: the Sixtieth Ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (06/02)
- Interim Report on the Rule of Law, Democracy and the Protection of Fundamental Rights in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, June 1999 to July 2002 (11/02)
- Letter to President Bush Regarding Human Rights and Security of Women and Girls in Afghanistan (5/03)
- Letter to President Bush Regarding the Swearing in of the International Criminal Court's First Eighteen Judges (5/03)
- Letter to the U.S. Department of State Commenting on the Draft Addendum to the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects (9/03)
- Letter to the President of Kyrgyzstan Regarding the Criminal Prosecution of Galina Kaisarova, a Member of the Kyrgyz Bar (10/03)
- Letter to Prime Minister Badawi of Malaysia Expressing Concern That the Trial and Conviction of Human Rights Activist Irene Fernandez Violates Internationally Recognized Standards of Free Expression (01/04)

- Report on a Mission to Northern Ireland of the Committee on International Human Rights (05/04)
- Human Rights Standards Applicable to the United States' Interrogation of Detainees (06/04)
- Recommendations Related to the Trial of Saddam Hussein (06/04)
- Letter to the UN expressing concern over the situation in the Darfur region in the Sudan (9/04)
- One Person One Vote: A Memorandum to the Civic Exchange of Hong Kong Addressing the US Electoral System as to the Functional Constituencies Embodied in the Basic Law for the Election of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China(11/04)
- Torture by Proxy: International and Domestic Law Applicable to Extraordinary Renditions (11/04)

Programs

- Angola and Alternative Incentives to Peace – 5 April 2001
- Global Warming: Out of the Frying Pan? – 23 April 2001
- Globalization and National Sovereignty: Have Countries Lost the Ability to Govern? – 3 May 2001
- The Greening of the World Trade Organization – 3 October 2001
- Free Trade in the Americas: Lessons Learned and Future Challenges – 16 January 2001
- Iraq and the Use of Force under International Law – 7 October 2002
- War Crimes in the 21st Century: Prevention and Prosecution – 17 December 2002
- International Law in Crisis – and in Business – 23-25 October 2003
- Internationalism and Transitional Justice: The Iraqi Special Tribunal – 10 March 2004
- The Tragedy of Child Soldiers: International Law and the Prospects for Prevention – 16 June 2004
- Human Trafficking – 21 September 2004

- Crossing the Border: The International Struggle for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Equality – 28 October 2004

- Report of the United Nations High Level Panel – December 2004

The City Bar and the United Nations

The relations between the City Bar and the United Nations are overseen and coordinated by the Chair of the United Nations Committee. The City Bar has active representatives to the United Nations in the principle venues of the United Nations, New York, Geneva and Vienna. The City Bar attended and participated in the meetings of several United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Working Groups, both in Vienna and New York and is active in the ongoing work of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). City Bar representatives also participated in other United Nations conferences, including the 46th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (3/02), the 28th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1/03) and the Ad-Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, Second Session (6/03). A number of United Nations officials have attended meetings and events at the City Bar. The City Bar has sought and seeks to be of service to the United Nations and components of the United Nations system.

The City Bar has been involved in numerous activities that are relevant to the work of the United Nations, has responded to a number of requests emanating from the United Nations, and has received and studied many reports emanating from the United Nations. For instance, the City Bar is currently involved in nation building work in Rwanda, earnestly trying to improve the legal system of that county.

The City Bar values very highly its association with the United Nations through its special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The City Bar hopes, through this means, to make a contribution to the aims and goals of ECOSOC and other components of the United Nations system, and is making plans to do so. The City Bar stands ready, whenever called upon, to give such assistance as it is able to the ECOSOC and other components of the United Nations system.

2. Equality Now

Special consultative status granted in 1997

The work of Equality Now

Equality Now, founded in 1992, is an international human rights organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of women's rights around the world. Equality Now's mission is to end violence and discrimination against women and to gain universal recognition of women's rights as

human rights through the mobilization of public pressure. Issues of concern to Equality Now include rape, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, trafficking in women, reproductive rights, the denial of equal access to economic opportunity and political participation, and other forms of violence and discrimination against women.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Equality Now participates actively at the CSW each year.

Trafficking

In November 2002, in preparation for the 47th Session of the CSW in 2003, Equality Now participated in the discussion and drafting of the Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Trafficking in women and girls, hosted by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women.

In 2004, Equality Now participated in the Beijing +10 preparatory regional conferences in Mexico City (7-8 June 2004), Bangkok (7-10 September 2004) and Geneva (13-15 December 2004). In March 2004, Equality Now launched its updated Beijing+10 campaign highlighting a representative sampling of sex discriminatory laws from around the world in preparation for the Beijing +10 review process scheduled for the March 2005 session of the CSW. The Platform for Action adopted in 1995 in Beijing at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women includes a pledge by governments to revoke any remaining laws that discriminate on the basis of sex. Equality Now's report was intended as a reminder to governments of their commitment, and the campaign was launched at a side event organized in conjunction with the 48th session of the CSW in which the Mexican Government and the Division for the Advancement of Women participated Equality Now also filed a communication with the CSW in respect of all the countries featured in its report in preparation for the CSW's 49th session, under the CSW communications procedure. At the same time, Equality Now launched an initiative calling on the CSW to appoint a Special Rapporteur on laws that discriminate against women, to facilitate and accelerate fulfillment of the pledge made in Beijing.

Workshop - On 10-11 November 2001, the Lawyers Alliance for Woman (LAW) Project of Equality Now organized a workshop on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, jointly with the University of Michigan Law School and in collaboration with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women. More than fifteen lawyers from countries that had signed or ratified the Optional Protocol came to the workshop, which was designed to identify and explore possible cases that could be brought under the Optional Protocol.

Article 8 - In October 2002, in collaboration with human rights groups from Mexico, Equality Now asked the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (the Committee) to undertake an inquiry under Article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention into the pattern of abduction and murder of women in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. Equality Now representatives subsequently met with the Committee representatives who visited Mexico City and Ciudad Juárez in October 2003.

Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

In July 2004, Equality Now presented a concept paper, at the request of the Committee, on the interpretation of Article 2 of the Convention.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security

Afghanistan

In December 2001, Equality Now organized a coalition of women's organizations, which in collaboration with the Gender Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNIFEM, convened the Afghan Women's Summit for Democracy, which brought Afghan women leaders together in Brussels at the European Commission. The Gender Advisor, the Executive Director of UNIFEM, and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, all participated in the Summit. Following the meeting, Equality Now organized an "Arria Formula" meeting with members of the UN Security Council where Afghan women delegates pressed for full participation in the maintenance of peace as mandated by Security Council Resolution 1325. The delegation also met privately with Secretary-General Kofi Annan on 21 December 2001.

Middle East

In May 2002, Equality Now again requested an Arria Formula meeting at the UN Security Council, which was convened by the Norwegian Permanent Representative, in which leading Israeli and Palestinian women peace and human rights activists called for greater involvement of women in the peace process in implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.

United Nations Human Rights Committee

Equality Now regularly submitted information on countries that reported to the Human Rights Committee, the treaty body that monitors compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that were scheduled for review by the Committee, including countries that since 2001 have been reviewed despite failure to submit a report to the Committee. In 2001 and 2002, Equality Now submitted reports on The Gambia, Suriname and Mali.

Division for the Advancement of Women

Equality Now is a member of the NGO Task Force for the United Nations Violence Against Women study currently underway. In this capacity we have helped advise the Division for the Advancement of Women on the development of the study.

3. International Federation for Home Economics

Special consultative status granted in 1981

Aims of Organization:

Founded in 1908, the mission of the the International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE) is to provide a forum for home economists as advocates for individuals, families and households in their home country and at the United Nations. The organization, in 116 countries, brings together more than 20 professional associations and groups and individuals. Five regions of the world are represented: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Pacific.

The IFHE World Congress, composed of both organizational and individual members, convenes every four years to formulate resolutions and recommendations that determine the direction of IFHE. The Council, consisting of representatives of member organizations, meets every two years to consider IFHE programmes and policies. The Executive Committee and Programme Committees meet yearly and are responsible for implementing the IFHE programme of work.

Participation in UN Conferences and Meetings 2001-2004:

IFHE NGOs are actively involved in those issues related to the family and its members. They attended those commission meetings listed below and provided leadership formulating statements submitted by the NGO Committee on the Family/NY and presented three of them orally.

Commission on Social Development (CSD): 39th Session 13 -23 February 2001, 40th Session 11-27 February 2002, 41st Session 10-21 February 2003, 42nd Session 4-13 February 2004. 2/01,2/02,2/03,2/04 - Cosigner of statements submitted by the NGO Committee on the Family/NY (statements emphasized improvement of family life in the area of health, housing, elimination of poverty, as well as the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family). 2/01,2/02,2/03 - Statements were presented orally that were submitted by the NGO Committee on the Family/NY.

Commission on the Status for Women (CSW) 45th Session 6-16 march 2001, 46th Session 4-15 March 2002, 47th Session 3-14 March 2003, 48th Session 1-12 March 2004. (attended all sessions).

Annual DPI/NGO Conference 54th Conference 10-12 September 2001 (11-12 September cancelled due to tragic event of 11th September 2001), 55th Conference 9-11 September 2002, 56th Conference 8-10 September 2003, 57th Conference 8-10 September 2004.

9/01,9/02,9/03,9/04 - Participated in the planning of the conference.

9/02,9/03,9/04 - Sponsored midday workshops in conjunction with the NGO Committee on the Family/NY, NGO Committee on Ageing, NGO Committee on Children's Rights and International Immigration Foundation.

2/02 Fourth UN Consultative Meeting of Regional and International NGOs on the Family to exchange views on joint cooperation with respect to the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

Cooperation with UN Bodies and Specialized Agencies:

- 2001-20004 Cooperated with the Focal Point on the Family in planning and presenting programmes for UN agencies, delegates and NGOs to celebrate the International Day of Families on May 15th.
- 5/04 - IFHE NGOs with the NGO Committee on the Family/NY, Focal Point on the Family, and DPI presented a program for the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family.
- IFHE NGOs work with Director, NGO Section, Department of Public Information (DPI) in planning programs for the International Day of Families and for the Annual DPI/NGO Conference

Participation in NGO Committees:

- IFHE NGOs are members of and actively involved in those Committees related to the family and its members. The first priorty has been the NGO Committee on the Family/NY where they have served in leadership roles since it was organized in the mid 1980s. During 2001-2004 IFHE representatives were Co-Chair and Treasurer.
- 2001-2004 IFHE representatives regularly attended the following meetings: NGO Committee on Older Persons; NGO Committee on Status of Women; Committee on UNIFEM; NGO Committee on Children's Rights; NGO Committee on the Girl Child; Department of public information (DPI).

Other Activities:

- 28/6/01 IFHE members (from other parts of the United States of America) at UN for NGO Committee on the Family/NY Meeting on Poverty.
- 5-9/4/02 IFHE member participated in the Madrid, Spain, Forum on Ageing.
- IFHE NGOs attended the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children
- 10/03 IFHE NGOs participated in the 13th Annual Celebration of the International Day of Older Persons.
- 5/04 IFHE NGOs planned and participated in the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the International Year of the Family.
- 8-10/9/04 IFHE NGOs planned and participated in Midday NGO Interactive Workshop on "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action".
- 2/12/04 IFHE NGOs collaborated and participated in the 15th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 6/12/04 IFHE NGOs in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs and the New York NGO Committee on the Family organized a panel discussion for the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

4. Pathways To Peace

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Part I

Pathways To Peace (PTP) is an international Peacebuilding, educational and consulting organisation. The primary mission of PTP is to contribute to the evolving mission of the United Nations by expanding the substantive expression of "Peace" and Peacebuilding, and to build a Culture of Peace by uniting and enhancing the strengths of existing organisations and programmes, locally and globally.

In its capacity as International Secretariat for the "WE THE PEOPLES" INITIATIVE (WPI), a UN-designated Peace Messenger Initiative, Pathways To Peace continued during 2001-2004 to work closely with international non-governmental organisations in all the world's regions, in order to build co-operation amongst UN INGOs and with the UN in the context of the UN International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World. In preparation for the mid-Decade review, a special WPI report was presented to the Office of the Secretary-General. Over 300 international Participating Organisations from nations worldwide observed the annual highlight of WPI, the UN International Day of Peace.

Throughout the period 2001-2004, PTP participated in numerous UN conferences and events, including the "UN World Summit on Sustainable Development" in Johannesburg (2002), and "Toward a Democratic United Nations For the 21st Century" in San Francisco (2004). PTP was an active participant in the annual DPI/NGO Conferences 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 as well as the annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). PTP also attended meetings of the NGO Committee on UNICEF.

Part II

In 2001, PTP representatives participated in a series of events focusing on children. PTP attended the "UN Special Session on Children", which took place on September 19-21, as well as the preparatory meeting in June. In August, there was a special performance entitled "Children and Armed Conflict: Wounded Children Reclaim their lives", sponsored by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and Pathways To Peace, and performed by the Ithuteng Tung Children from South Africa. PTP also participated in the "Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda – Istanbul+5" at UN headquarters in NY on June 6-8.

In May 2002, a special invitation was given to PTP's President to attend the "Forum for First Spouses on Women's Leadership for Children", hosted by Mrs. Nane Annan. PTP representatives also attended the "Special Session of the General Assembly on Children" at UN headquarters.

Later in 2002, PTP made presentations on Peacebuilding in a multicultural context and implications to social and economic development, and participated in the "World Summit on Sustainable Development" in Johannesburg, South Africa, August 26-September 4. PTP participated as well in preparatory meetings and post-summit meetings with delegations from Taiwan Province of China, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, India and various African countries.

As part of its Peacebuilding work, PTP co-sponsored "Building a Culture of Peace from the Ground Up" at UN, New York. Guest speakers included Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury, USG for Least-Developed Countries and Mr Olara Otunnu, Special Representative to the SG for Children and Armed Conflict. The program concluded with an interfaith Peace offering and a call for observance of the UN International Day of Peace on September 21st, 2002.

One of the "Pathways To Peace" is the environment, which was the subject of the opening event, "Peace and the Environment", for the 2002 "Season for Nonviolence", held in the ECOSOC Chamber, UN Headquarters on January 31. PTP assisted in organizing the program, which included presentations by H.E. Patricia Durrant, Chair of the General Assembly Special Session on Children, Dr. Wangari Maathai of Kenya, and Mr. Adnan Amin, Director of UNEP's NY office.

PTP UN representatives participated in UN sessions on ensuring sustainable development of oceans and coasts, by showing how "water purification" is a key to good health. The subject of Peace through environmental health continued in 2003, with PTP participation in "Water of Life: Fresh Perspectives on the World's Water Crisis" (16 October) at UN, NY, co-sponsored by DESA and DPI, with speaker Marcia Brewster of ECOSOC.

On 3-14 March 2004, PTP attended the "Fifth World Conference on Women and the 2004 CSW Review of the Bejing Platform for Action" – discussions by NGOs at the 47th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women, at UN headquarters in NY. Another event focusing on women was the ecumenical consultation on the role of women in peace processes (March) 2004, related to seeking nonviolent solutions to enmity and violence, and included a presentation on UN Resolution 1325 on women, decision-making and peacemaking.

In May, PTP was invited to participate as observer in the Second Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, UN New York, 2004.

PTP worked with the New Dimensions World Broadcasting Network, to create and air the program "Peace is a Verb" in September 2003, to increase civil society awareness of, and participation in, the UN International Day of Peace.

To increase participation in the UN International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, PTP was involved in the Parliament of the World's Religions event in Barcelona, Spain, as well as the preparatory conferences (2003-2004) leading up to the event. PTP worked with other organisations to introduce a link to the UN at this historic gathering, and arranged for UN representatives to attend.

young people around the world on how far they felt that the commitments made in Rio had been honored in their country. The result was another volume, *Rescue Mission 2002* in which the issues raised at Rio were re-visited. It was an excellent entry-level volume for 10-13 year olds to the issues of sustainable development, and a useful guide for diplomats on young people's current impressions on progress towards achieving a more sustainable world community. It also introduces MDGs and makes the links between them and Agenda 21.

Be the Change (BTC) – the first 60 projects: We put in major effort throughout the year to reach and complete the first fifty BTC YLD projects. In fact, we achieved over 60 – with another 100 or so seeking funding, a satisfactory number to bring to 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Johannesburg.

Earth Focus: In partnership with the Bellerive Foundation, International Labour Organization (ILO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Eden Project, we completed 4 issues of the youth environment magazine, *Earth Focus*. Though an exciting project, the logistics were made difficult by the extraordinary management procedures set up by Bellerive. These caused considerable amount of frustration to the youth in PCI. They completed each issue on time.

Sustainable Human Development: This book was completed for the UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) office as a summary of the first ten HDRs. It was our hardest book – and took three years to complete. However, it won Royal Geography Society (RGS) prize for best Geography text book of the year and remains probably our finest achievement in the area of youth-led book creation.

January 2002 – December 2002:

Johannesburg WSSD (August – September): We took a delegation of 12 young people to the Summit and deployed them widely throughout the Summit activities, centering at the Ubuntu Village. Our main focus was to gather stories for the WSSD issue of Earth Focus, and to promote our *Rescue Mission 2002*, and the concept of YLD, exemplified by the 100% success rate of the 60+ projects completed in our BTC program.

TUNZA: Sadly, the WSSD issue was the last *Earth Focus* we worked on. We had an alternative offer of assisting Banson Publications to produce the new *TUNZA* youth environment magazine for the UNEP. We produced two issues of the magazine in this time period.

Defra Mk (project) I – Year One: In April of 2002, PCI started what was to become a long and most productive relationship with the Dept. of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and an official BTC Ambassador program. This involves training young people across England to go out and teach their peers the basic principles of sustainable development. In this first year, we aimed to train our own young PCI interns – and develop the Ambassador Kit.

January 2003 – December 2003:

World Youth Congress (WYC)-2 Morocco: On 16-30 August 2003, the second WYC was held in Bouznika, Morocco. Much of this year was spent planning the Congress and recruiting participants from over 100 countries to attend. The preparatory process worked well, especially in the setting up of action projects in all 16 provinces of Morocco. However, initial ebullience turned to bitterness and regret as our hosts over-turned majority decisions by the Congress plenary, and acts of violence committed by Moroccan and Palestinian delegates against Israeli delegates went unpunished. In the Casablanca Declaration and the Congress publication, *Target 2015*, youths were mobilized to see their role to achieve MDG. Certainly, from the presentation of UNICEF, UNFPA and, especially the MDG campaign, the young delegates learned the importance of the goals, and their role in helping to achieve them. Also, in the workshops with ILO and UNESCO, the young delegates learned how they could partner with the UN agencies in the development of UN initiatives.

Be the Change! Youth-led Action for Sustainable Development: This remains PCI's core activity through the year across the world, and has already met with considerable success – in spite of major funding from Levi Strauss and the relationship with Netaid coming to an end. Aware that a culture of dependency does not lead to youth empowerment, PCI took a decision to support our groups to seek out their own funding mechanisms rather than relying on non-existent central core funds. We made no progress in attracting institutional funding for BTC this year again.

Peace Child India: We completed almost 40 projects and set up a residential headquarters where interns from around the world stay to work. They do projects such as summer camps to rehabilitate glue and solvent sniffers; renovation of reading rooms and schools; and small business start-ups and horticultural activities.

Peace Child Sierra Leone: Sheky Syl Kamara has managed to fund about three YLD projects in and around Freetown. He completed the enormously satisfactory sanitation facility renewal at the Mandela camp for displaced people – a grant of $500 completing a job that the adult population had sought $10,000 for UNDP to do. Tree-planting and a piggery were the other two projects.

Mision Rescate Peru: PCI's Peruvian Field Office is now firmly installed in the Catholic University in Lima. It did 8 projects around the country – reaching out to the most disadvantaged youth especially in the North and the Amazon areas. The Blooming Colibri project, providing new education, training and life opportunities for street children in Cusco, remains the most successful project.

Defra Mk I – Year Two: Statistics for Defra Mk I-Year Two comfortably exceeded projects with 115 ambassadors trained and 347 presentations completed to 15,662 young people.

January 2004 – December 2004:

Defra Mk I – Year Three: Statistics for Defra Mk One Year Three almost doubled what we had projected with 412 ambassadors trained and 449 presentations completed to 19,686 young people. We

were able to issue 293 certificates to BTC Ambassadors who had completed and, in some cases, exceeded their quotas for presentations.

Defra Mk II – Year One: In September, Defra issued its call for proposals for the next triennium, not just for awareness raising but rather for measurable evidence of behavior change. We came up with the concept of the BTC Challenge – a challenge to young people to move their lifestyles to more sustainable patterns of behavior through signing up to a Lifestyle Contract. Ambassadors continue to promote the concept to schools across England, and Regional Directors work to recruit new BTC Schools to model the system. With the materials now freely available to all via the Website, we are confident that this new youth-led approach to sustainable development education will become more popular around the world. *[However, it has to be said that Peace Child Trustees were disappointed that, after an application process stretching over four years, our application to become a UNESCO NGO affiliate organization was finally turned down. UNESCO remains the most difficult and frustrating of the UN agencies for NGOs like our's to work with.]*

EU – Seeking excellence in partnership at a local level: In December 2004, we heard the good news that our application to research excellence in youth-adult partnerships at a local level across five countries of the European Union had been accepted. The five countries are United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Ireland and Slovenia. In each, we are doing pilot projects to model good – and less good – practices in youth participation at a local level. A two-day planning meeting was held at the PCI HQ in December 2004.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Australian Catholic Social Justice Council

Special consultative status granted in 1997

Aims and Purposes

The ACSJC was set up by the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference in 1987 as the national justice, peace and human rights agency of the Catholic Church in Australia. The Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference mandates the ACSJC to promote research, education, advocacy and action on social justice, peace and human rights, integrating them deeply into the life of the whole Catholic community in Australia, and providing a credible Catholic voice on these matters in Australian society. The ACSJC is accountable to the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference through the Bishops' Committee for Justice, Development, Ecology and Peace.

The primary constituency of the ACSJC is the 27% of the Australian population who are Catholics. The ACSJC also maintains an active involvement in the international network of Catholic justice and peace organizations around the world and cooperates in information and action-based initiatives with the national justice and peace agencies of the Catholic Church in the Asian region. The ACSJC works together with other religious and secular organizations whose purposes are similar or complementary to those of the ACSJC. The ACSJC is an active participant in public policy debate in Australia.

Participation in ECOSOC, its subsidiary bodies and/or other United Nations Meetings

In February 2001 the Central Executive Officer (CEO) Ms Sandie Cornish attended the Indigenous Peoples and Racism Conference held in Sydney, Australia, an official Satellite Conference of the World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR). Ms Cornish was a member of the Steering Group of the Australian NGO Working Group promoting WCAR in Australia. Together with an ACSJC Member the CEO attended the WCAR in Durban, South Africa, September 2001 and the related NGO Forum preceding it.

Sr Suzette Clark, ACSJC Research & Projects Officer attended the Australian Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions: Regional Workshop on National Human Rights Institutions, Human Rights Education, Media and Racism in Sydney in July of 2002.

Mr John Ferguson replacing Ms Cornish as CEO, and ACSJC Member Mr Chris Keating participated in the "Geneva Training Course" in Human Rights Law and Advocacy, run by the International Service for Human Rights from 10 March to 26 April 2003. Messrs Ferguson and Keating represented the ACSJC for the duration of the 59th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (17 March to 15 April 2003).

Sr Suzette attended a Strategy Meeting on the General Agreement on Trade in Services in Geneva from 23 March to 16 April, 2004. She represented the Australian Fair Trade &

Investment Network and the ACSJC at this meeting organised by the Polaris Institute Canada and Our World is Not for Sale – an international network of NGOs concerned with the current model of corporate globalisation embodied in the global trading system. Sr Suzette met with country delegations attending the WTO Council on Services meetings including the Australian Delegation and attended an information session at the WTO.

Cooperation with UN bodies & specialised agencies

CEO Ms Sandie Cornish and Council Member, Fr Paul Devitt met with Asma Jahangir, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions while on a human rights visit to Pakistan in January 2001. The Blasphemy Laws, Separate Electorates System, religious intolerance and the rule of law in Pakistan were discussed.

Following the escalation of violence in the Holy Land in 2002, the ACSJC wrote to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in April, supporting calls from the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories for an international presence to prevent greater tragedy in the Holy Land and to create conditions in which the failed negotiations could be resumed.

In 2004, the ACSJC communicated with Rudolfo Stavenhagen, Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People. A report on the circumstances of the Indigenous people of Australia was forwarded with this communication. Issues raised concerned Indigenous land rights, incarceration levels, and the plight of children removed from their parents – the 'Stolen Generations'. The human rights of affected people and proposed national policy responses were cited under the Universal Declaration, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In the same year the ACSJC communicated with Justice Louis Joinet, Chairman of the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, concerning the indefinite detention of two Australians at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba and the denial of rights under the Third Geneva Convention and the Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. An ACSJC position paper was included with this communication. The ACSJC consistently called for an end to the indefinite detention of detainees and for their immediate access to the ordinary processes of justice.

Other relevant activities

The ACSJC produces a wide range of social justice publications and resources – many focussed on human rights and drawing on the declarations and conventions of the U.N. The ACSJC has adopted the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World as a framework for its activities from 2001 to 2010.

The ACSJC annual Social Justice Calendar lists and explains key U.N. human rights commemorations and activities together with related religious dates. The quarterly national newsletter, *Justice Trends*, reports regularly on U.N. matters, informing a broad constituency in Australia and internationally, about the structure, function and activities of the U.N. regarding economic, social and cultural rights, and the Australian Government's engagement with it.

Position Papers and Discussion Guides issued on key human rights issues and referring to the obligations of international law have dealt with: Australia's immigration strategy 'the Pacific Solution' (2002); Refugees in Australia (2002); the bombing of Afghanistan (2002); the involvement of Australia in the invasion of Iraq (2003); the detention of Australian citizens at Guantanamo Bay (2003); and, the 40th Anniversary of Pope John XXIII's Encyclical Letter *Pacem in Terris* ('Peace on Earth') (2003).

Series Papers produced during the reporting period concerning human rights and state party obligations under international law have included: No.44 – *The Call to Hospitality: Catholic Teaching on Refugees* (2002); No.46 – *A Fair Society? Common Wealth for the Common Good: Ten Years On* (2003); No. 47 – *War on Iraq: Is It Just?* (2003); No. 51 *The Timor Sea's Oil and Gas: What's Fair?* (2004). Further details on these publications can be found at:
http://www.socialjustice.catholic.org.au/content/publications/social_justice_papers.html

Over the reporting period, the ACSJC has lodged submissions with State or independent national inquiries concerning: the human rights of child asylum seekers held in mandatory immigration detention; the detention of asylum seekers off-shore and outside the jurisdiction of Australian law; the progress of National Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians; the introduction of new anti-terrorism legislation; poverty in Australia; the State's abolition of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission – the national representative policy organisation for Indigenous Australians.

The annual Social Justice Sunday Statement for 2003, produced by the ACSJC for the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference and distributed nationally was entitled: "Peace Be With You: Cultivating a Culture of Peace". It was made partly as a contribution to the U.N. Decade for a Culture of Peace and mentioned the role of the Declaration on Human Rights in spreading democratic and multicultural values and the importance of the U.N. in responding to terrorism and protecting against the potential for self-serving military force in response to terrorist threats.

A range of other activities were undertaken by the ACSJC in the reporting period. From 2001, the ACSJC co-operated with the National Committee on Human Rights Education in fostering human rights education in its substantial national network including schools, religious orders, parishes, social justice groups and church agencies.

As a contribution to the U.N. Decade for a Culture of Peace and the World Council of Churches Decade for Overcoming Violence, the ACSJC co-hosted (with the National

Council of Churches' Gender Commission) a Sydney seminar "Building a Culture of Peace – Overcoming Violence" in November 2001.

In 2002, the ACSJC co-authored a Community Kit for Action Against Racism on behalf of the National NGO Coalition Against Racism. This action kit, entitled "A Fair Go!" was distributed widely and catered to the needs of many who share a commitment to eradicating racism.

With the Australian Conference of Leaders of Religious Institutes and the New South Wales Conference of Leaders of Religious Institutes, the ACSJC produced an immigration policy working paper calling for improvements to Australia's humanitarian program for people seeking protection and accordance to its obligations under international law. This paper was launched at the National Press Club in Canberra in September 2002.

The ACSJC has issued statements and calls for national action on various UN International Days including Human Rights Day, the Day in Support of Survivors of Torture, and the Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

The ACSJC participates in regular NGO meetings and consultations with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade concerning international human rights matters, Australia's promotion and protection of human rights under international law and the protection of human rights in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and agreements.

2. International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples

Special Consultative Status granted in 1989

I - Introduction

The International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (LIDLIP) was established in 1976 as a continuation of the Russell Tribunal II. The primary objective of LIDLIP is to defend human rights. The organization cooperates with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on matters related to the defence and promotion of human rights when the objectives of such groups are compatible with its own.

LIDLIP has held NGO consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1989. In this capacity, it has been in a position to engage in active diplomacy in the human rights bodies of the United Nations, where it has spoken, in particular, on behalf of peoples with no international forum in which to express their views. The League's main objective during the past four years has been to consolidate and deepen its support for its partner grass-roots organizations and to contribute to the objectives of the United Nations.

The present quadrennial report describes the activities through which LIDLIP pursues its goal of promoting and protecting the rights of peoples and human rights before United Nations bodies and demonstrates how it is complying with its consultative obligations under Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

II - ACTIVITIES

2001

At the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (17 March-27 April), held at United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, the League prepared and disseminated written statements. One statement (E/CN.4/2001/NGO/148) dealt with the garment and sportswear industries; two statements (E/CN.4/2001/NGO/147 and E/CN.4/2001/NGO/146) discussed obstacles to the right to development: control of natural resources by transnational corporations. LIDLIP made an oral presentation on depleted uranium that had been dumped in Iraq and Kosovo. It also made an oral presentation on impunity, noting that States lacked the will to combat such behaviour. The sale of one transnational corporation to another (including the inhabitants and their land, village and church) in Puerto Casado (Paraguay) was denounced. Under the agenda item on indigenous peoples, the League again did not hesitate to advocate right of such peoples to self-determination. LIDLIP submitted a written statement on the unresolved question of Western Sahara, and a joint oral presentation of NGOs discussed the arrest of two Moroccan Saharan citizens who wished to address the United Nations. Another presentation dealt with the conflict in Sri Lanka, and a joint NGO oral presentation discussed the difficult situation in Colombia.

Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (23-27 July)

Fifty-third session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (30 July-17 August)

LIDLIP made a number of oral presentations. In one, linking the questions of globalization and transnational corporations, it called on the Sub-Commission to study the impact and consequences of globalization and of neoliberal policies and structural adjustment policies. The League also addressed the use of Vieques by the United States of America for military purposes, the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and the dramatic question of Palestine. Terrorism and human rights were discussed in the context of the struggle of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. In keeping with the priority LIDLIP has always attached to matters related to indigenous peoples, it provided its input on the study under preparation on indigenous peoples and their relationship to land. Reference also was made to the situations affecting the Maya in Mexico, the Shoshone in the United States of America and the Gwich'in in Alaska. A joint written statement by NGOs concerning Sri Lanka and the struggles of the Tamil people (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/NG0/25) also was circulated.

2002

At the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights (18 March-26 April), the League's contributions included a written statement (E/CN.4/2002/NGO/31) calling for recognition of the right of the indigenous peoples of Mexico, in particular of Chiapas, to political, economic and cultural self-determination. Another written statement

(E/CN.4/2002/NGO/107) condemned the draft framework agreement the United Nations was seeking to impose on the parties involved (the Frente POLISARIO and Morocco) with respect to the political future of the Saharan people. A third written statement (E/CN.4/2002/NGO/30) condemned the lack of freedom of expression experienced by Pontic Greeks still living in northern Turkey.

The League made a number of oral presentations, including one on anti-terrorism legislation under preparation in Colombia and human rights in that country. Presentations were also given on the right to self-determination of the Tamils in Sri Lanka and the population of Puerto Casado in Paraguay. Violations of human rights in Palestine were the focus of a statement condemning abuses of the state of emergency by Israel in the occupied territories and the behaviour of the Israeli police towards the local population and the press. Economic, social and cultural rights were addressed in connection with the Puebla-Panama Plan, intended to promote economic ties between Mexico and a group of Central American countries. In an oral presentation concerning judicial independence and the administration of justice, the fight against terrorism and the impunity of crimes against human rights, LIDLIP underscored the fact that all forms of opposition, armed or otherwise, were being lumped together in the post-September 11 context.

Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Geneva, 22-26 July)

Fifty-fourth session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva, 29 July-16 August)

With regard to states of emergency, LIDLIP condemned the ongoing imposition of states of emergency by the State of Israel since its creation in 1948. Turkey also held a record in that regard. As to discrimination in the criminal justice system, the League congratulated the Sub-Commission's expert regarding her excellent working paper (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/5) and expressed its support for her work. With respect to indigenous peoples, LIDLIP drew attention to the situation of the Western Shoshone (Nevada). It also renewed its appeal to the Sub-Commission to take the initiative and review the definition of the right to self-determination which had given rise to a series of laws that essentially denied the existence of the world's indigenous peoples. With regard to terrorism and human rights, the League pointed out that under the pretext of fighting terrorism, many Governments imposed limitations on human rights in order to combat their opponents. In an oral presentation, LIDLIP condemned the ongoing serious violations of human rights being perpetrated in Western Sahara by Morocco, a situation that was impeding the holding of a referendum on decolonization in the territory. Other interventions discussed human rights violations and repression in Colombia, the negative impact of globalization and the question of transnational corporations.

Participation in the Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994, eighth session, Geneva (2-13 December)

2003

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-ninth session, Geneva (17 March-25 April)

The League drew the attention at that session to the situation of the Kurds in Turkey. It made an oral presentation on terrorism, a matter of the utmost relevance, as was the war in Iraq, regarding which LIDLIP reaffirmed that any measures implemented to combat terrorism must be in strict compliance with international law and the international norms of human rights. LIDLIP sought once again to draw attention to the situation in Colombia as well as to the plight of the Tamils of Sri Lanka. It also gave a presentation on the Palestinian question and another on the right of the Saharan people to self-determination viewed from the perspective of economic rights.

Participation in the Working Group on Minorities, ninth session, Geneva (12-16 May)

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, fifty-fifth session, Geneva (21 July-15 August)

LIDLIP made an oral presentation on the situation in Iraq and condemned the military attack that had come on the heels of more than a decade of sanctions. It also discussed the administration of justice, particularly in connection with some 700 detainees being held at Guantanamo. The same presentation addressed the disappearance of Saharan people in Morocco. On the question of terrorism and human rights, the League recalled that after 11 September 2001, States had latched on to antiterrorism rhetoric in order to implement measures that radically undermined the enjoyment of human rights. LIDLIP also expressed its support for the quest of indigenous peoples for their rights and condemned the negative impact of corruption.

Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (21-25 July)

2004

Participation in the Working Group on Minorities (1-5 March)

Commission on Human Rights, sixtieth session (15 March-23 April)

Considerable attention was devoted to the question of the Saharan people, beginning with a written statement (E/CN.4/2004/NGO/139) and followed by an oral presentation concerning the status of Saharan political prisoners and the disappearance of 108 persons whose cases, according to the report of the Working Group on Enforces or

Involuntary Disappearances, were awaiting clarification (E/CN.4/2004/58). The League also drew attention to the plight of the Pontic Greek minority in northern Turkey and objected to the prevailing "politically correct" trend of advocating that movements fighting for the right to self-determination within their own countries should be considered terrorists. The Tamils of Sri Lanka were one example. LIDLIP also raised the issue of self-determination in connection with the peoples of Alaska and Hawaii. An oral presentation focused on cultural rights and the right to education in Turkey. The League again condemned the violence in Colombia and associated itself with the statement by the International Indian Treaty Council regarding the Western Shoshone (Nevada).

Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, (19-23 July).

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, fifty-sixth session (26 July-13 August)

The League made an oral presentation on the absence of the rule of law in Sri Lanka and joined other NGOs in calling for respect for human rights in Iraq. LIDLIP also addressed the subjects of corruption, terrorism and transnational corporations.

Participation in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (8-26 November).

Participation in the Working Group on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, tenth session (13-24 September and 29 November-3 December).

3. International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples

Special consultative status granted in 1953

The International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER) is a federation of groups and individuals working to promote understanding, dialogue and cooperation between races, peoples and cultural groups, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1. Current structure of UFER

- UFER currently has 172 registered members in 37 countries.
- The Movement's positions concerning issues are adopted by decisions of the General Assembly, which meets every four years. The last Assembly was held in August 2001 and the next one will be convened in September 2005.
- Executive and management functions between Assembly sessions are discharged by the Executive Board, which is democratically elected.

2. Participation of UFER in the work of the United Nations

2.1. Geneva

UFER participates in the work of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and special committees and working groups of the United Nations concerned with matters of interest to the Movement (for example, racism, sustainable development, religion and peace, the rights of the child and the rights of women). UFER works with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child.

UFER actively follows the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and all matters related to efforts to combat racism and poverty.

To the extent possible, the Movement contributes to the work of bodies responsible for the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

The Abuelas de la Plaza de Mayo of Argentina addressed the Commission on Human Rights with regard to the disappearance of children. Other UFER members made presentations on various topics, including the status of women, the situation in Kashmir and Pakistan and the human rights situation in Ethiopia.

2.2 New York

UFER attended all the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women dealing with the rights of women, children and the family.

2.3 International conferences

Since submitting its previous report UFER has participated in the following events:

- World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva
- Forty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York
- Thirty-eighth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa
- International Conference on Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, Addis-Ababa
- International Meeting on Women and Health, organized by the World Health Organization Kobe Center, United Republic of Tanzania
- International meeting on women's right to health and on female genital mutilation organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held in Sweden

- International Policy Conference on the African Child and the Family, Addis Ababa
- Women's World Forum, Barcelona
- Regional Beijing +10 conference, Addis Ababa

2.4 Collaboration among NGOs

UFER is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO).

Through its Secretary-General, UFER plays a very active role in all deliberations of NGOs in Geneva (through CONGO and associated working groups).

The Movement also participates in the work of various sub-committees.

3. Training provided by UFER

L'UFER provides information and training on matters related to human rights, in particular efforts to combat all forms of racism.

3.1. Training of members

3.1.1. Training of members is accomplished primarily through *Nouvelles d'UFER*, a bulletin circulated to members at least twice a year.

- The bulletin publishes information on all the commissions and conferences at which UFER has been represented and includes the texts of interventions, participant reports and the like.
- News about members and their views on issues related to international events bear witness to their daily experiences, their problems and their commitment.

3.1.2 Every four years a three-day training period precedes the statutory General Assembly. The forthcoming General Assembly, for which preparations are in progress, will focus on the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations (the "Cardoso report").

3.1.3 When members travel to Geneva or New York, they have the opportunity to learn about the current international situation through their participation in the meetings of the commissions, conferences and debates being held at the time.

3.2 Training of non-members

In August 2004 a training seminar on conflict resolution was organized in the Republic of Korea. Twenty-six participants from nine countries attended; all the participants were engaged on the issue and were already involved in specific activities on behalf of the most vulnerable groups (inter alia, refugees, children, immigrants, women victims of violence, minorities and indigenous peoples).

One of the priorities of LIDLIP is to ensure that follow-up is provided after its training sessions so that participants can apply what they have learned in their home environments. New "local teams" requiring assistance and support are established following each training event.

Given the success of the first two conflict management training exercises, the Movement will organize additional such programmes. One will be held in Ethiopia in 2006 or 2007. Because UFER members are all volunteers (who also hold regular jobs) and the organization receives no grants, it is unable to schedule as many training sessions as it is asked to organize.

4. Unitarian Universalist Association

Special consultative status granted in 1997

The Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA) contributes to the development aims of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations through the work of its associate organization, the Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office (UU--UNO), located on-site at the Church Center, 777 UN Plaza, Suite 7-G, in New York.

The UU-UNO is a faith-based NGO operative in the UN system and in the international community. The UU-UNO is financially supported by its membership. The UU-UNO acts both as a voice for the religious denomination of Unitarian Universalists (UUs) in the world forum of the United Nations, and as a venue for education, advocacy and outreach on UN-related issues, particularly among congregations in North America. The mission of the organization is to promote the goal of world community with peace, liberty and justice for all, as reflected in the United Nations Charter. The aim of the UU-UNO is to foster sustainable development as a means to achieve peace, security and human rights. The current program focus is to educate, advocate and actively work towards the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We support reform of the UN that enhances the effectiveness of the organization.

The UU-UNO membership – individual youth and adults, congregations, and other church groups – advocates for the UN in their communities. Designated Envoys organize Sunday worship services and workshops in their congregations to mark UN Sunday, World AIDS Day, the International Day of Peace and other major UN observances. Envoys also create programs to draw attention to international crises, such as Darfur and nuclear proliferation. UU-UNO staff and members participate on NGO committees, submit position papers to ECOSOC to effect policy concerning UN business, and regularly attend DPI briefings and NGO conferences, other UN meetings, annual Commissions and major Summits.

The UU-UNO keeps our membership current on UN happenings through a quarterly newsletter, *Window on the World*, regular e-mail communications, and an interactive website, www.uu-uno.org. To expand interaction between UUs and the UN, the UU-UNO established the Internship Program in 2001, engaging college and graduate

students in research on world issues. These young people bring a vital commitment to international affairs and provide key administrative support to the Office. Their experience infuses a global perspective in their educational preparation.

Since 1962, the organization has hosted Annual Intergenerational Spring Seminars at the Church Center on timely UN topics, often featuring a UN official as keynote speaker; participants prepare a Statement of Principle to be delivered to the UN Secretary-General and shared with all UU-UNO members.

Below is a brief chronology of our most significant accomplishments for the reporting period 2001-2004. The enclosed appendices include Seminar Statements of Principle, a summary Financial Statement, a brochure, and a sample newsletter.

Part II

2001

United Nations Meetings

- Delegates gave voice to UUs values at workshops and meetings at the *UN World Summit Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances (WCAR)* in Durban, South Africa (August-September). Following the Summit, reports were issued to all UUs congregations in Canada and the United States of America, and delegates spoke to the issues at area conferences in churches and universities.
- The UU-UNO participated in drafting of the Statement on behalf of NGOs to the *Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (September).

Unitarian Universalist Meetings and Initiatives and Collaboration with other NGOs

- Interns conducted fall/winter/spring semesters of the Global Leadership Program at the Church Center, educating area high school juniors and seniors about UN activities.
- The UU-UNO conducted the Annual Intergenerational Spring Seminar, "UUs at Work in a Troubled World: Children-at-Risk & Racism" (April).
- During the Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA) General Assembly in Cleveland, OH, the UU-UNO presented four workshops: "The United States vs. the United Nations," "Triumphs, Disappointments in Negotiations for the International Criminal Court," "UUA at the World Conference on Racial Discrimination," and "The Unheralded Search for the Origin of AIDS" (June).
- The UU-UNO conducted a Youth conference at the Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock, Manhasset, NY, for participants to discuss and process

their feelings following the events of the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon (October).

- The UU-UNO, as a member of the United Nations Association-USA Council of Organizations, raised $30,000 to clear a minefield in Kabul, Afghanistan through "Adopt-A-Minefield" (November).

2002

United Nations Meetings

- During the 46th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), we organized a series of presentations at local UU churches titled "Dialogue with Islam: The Changing Role of Muslim Women," co-sponsored with the Women's Commission of the International Rescue Committee. The aim was to increase communication between Muslims and other religious groups and promote peace by creating increased understanding (March).
- Representatives, including two Youth, attended the UN General Assembly Session on Children and hosted group suppers and entertainment for Youth from other attending countries (May).
- UU-UNO members participated in the International Criminal Court Preparatory Commission committees (April and July) and the first meeting of the governing body of the Assembly of State Parties of the International Criminal Court, in New York (September).
- A Statement of Conscience "Concerning a Military Attack on Iraq by the United States" was submitted to the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General (July).
- The UU-UNO sent five delegates to the *World Summit on Sustainable Development* in Johannesburg, and presented the Statement of Principle on Sustainable Development drafted at the Intergenerational Seminar. Delegates followed up work at the Summit with speaking engagements and publications in journals and newsletters to educate our constituents (August-September).

Unitarian Universalist Meetings and Initiatives and Collaboration with other NGOs

- The Annual Intergenerational Spring Seminar, "Commit to a Just and Sustainable World" (April).
- At the UUA General Assembly in Quebec City, Canada, the UU-UNO presented four workshops: "The United Nations' Role in Post-Taliban Afghanistan," "Global Teach-In Panel Discussion," "Beyond Messy Conversations: Discussions about the UN World Conference Against Racism," and "Children, War and Small Arms – What a Mixture." Actions of Immediate Witness were issued on "Toward Peace and Justice in the Middle East" and "Endorse the Earth Charter" (June).

2003

United Nations Meetings

- An intern attended the *World Youth Summit on Globalization* in Brussels, exploring the North-South ramifications of globalization (December).

Unitarian Universalist Meetings and Initiatives and Collaboration with other NGOs

- Agreeing with ECOSOC that "Water is fundamental for life and health," the Annual Intergenerational Seminar focused on "Water: Our Right, Our Responsibility." The proceedings from this seminar were turned into a documentary film that was distributed widely (April).
- At the UUA General Assembly in Boston, MA, the UU-UNO offered four workshops: "Justice for All? US Government Attacks the ICC," "Iraq and the United Nations," "Sustaining the Earth for the Future," and "Water: Our Right, Our Responsibility" (June).
- The Executive Director participated in the Centre for Justice and Reconciliation Experts Meeting at The Hague, "Theological, Ethical and Psychological Ramifications for Victims of Genocide and War Crimes" (September).

2004

Unitarian Universalist Meetings and Initiatives and Collaboration with other NGOs

- UU-UNO Pledged support for the Millennium Project and the MDGs, making the goals of sustainable development a central focus of program work (UU-UNO Members Annual Meeting, April).
- The UU-UNO presented the Annual Intergenerational Seminar: "The UN: Our Global Conscience: Protecting Human Rights to Life, Liberty, Security" (April).
- Presented workshops at the Canadian Unitarian Council Annual Meeting in Edmonton, Alberta, on "MDGs and the Every Child Program," and "What the UN Does" (May).
- At the UUA General Assembly in Long Beach, CA, the UU-UNO presented four workshops: "ICC: Why Should We Play by the Rules?" "Energizing UU Principles through Global Partnerships," "Rebuilding Africa from Within: Working with African Communities," and "The Middle East in Peril" (June).
- The UU-UNO facilitated a Community Needs Assessment in Arkos, Romania in cooperation with the Unitarian Universalist Partner Church Council, First UU church of Houston, and the UU Church of Arkos. This work resulted in the development of a village Youth Committee that implemented environmental projects to enhance the quality of life in the area and clear the river of pollution (July).

- In line with our support of MDGs, the UU-UNO planted the seeds for an educational partnership with the Queen Mothers Association for the "Every Child is Our Child" program, with the goal of sending 1,200-2,000 AIDS orphans and vulnerable children to primary school in the Manya Krobo District of eastern Ghana, an area affected by the AIDS epidemic. This project is undertaken in partnership with the Queen Mothers Association, women of the traditional system who are responsible for the youth.

5. World Trade Centers Association

Special consultative status granted in 1977

Part I

The World Trade Centers Association is a non-profit, non-political international organization comprised of individuals and groups that develop and manage World Trade Centers, (WTCs). There are approximately 280 WTCs in 78 countries. There are two main components to a WTC, real estate and trade development. WTCs emphasize these two areas to varying extents, some are entirely and solely real estate oriented and others are strictly trade development offices. Ideally, both components exist, working together synergistically. Each WTC has as its constituency, traders and other international businesses in its region. A conservative estimate puts their number at 750,000, mostly small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs.) Each year WTCs facilitate billions of dollars in trade. Around the world, WTCs are viewed as engines for economic development. Our motto is "peace and stability through trade."

Part II

Ongoing efforts on the Korean Peninsula

At our Spring Meeting in April, 2001 the President of the WTCA, Guy Tozzoli, met with the President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae-Jung, on April 23, 2001 to discuss Mr. Tozzoli's efforts toward the reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. Since his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1997, Mr. Tozzoli had been working through the UN Ambassador from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ambassador Han Song Ryol, to develop a "de-facto unification" of the two nations.

Mr. Tozzoli and the WTCA have also been working during this time to return *Bukwandechupbe*, a monument held by Japan, to its original location in Bukwan in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These discussions have involved parties from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and Japan. These efforts are ongoing.

Working with a consortium of companies assembled by a number of WTCA members, Mr. Tozzoli met with Chinese President Jiang Zemin on April 30th, 2001 to initiate the

development of power generation facilities in Western China. These facilities are planned to use fossil fuels that have been processed to lessen environmental impact.

To address concerns about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's expansion of its nuclear capabilities, Mr. Tozzoli has proposed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government, "Fossil Fuels for Farms and Factories", a program using the clean fossil fuel technologies assembled by the WTCA consortium working in China, to preclude the need for nuclear power generation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Mr. Tozzoli discussed this program with the President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae-Jung, on November 14, 2002 and with UN Ambassador Han Song Ryol of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 9 and August 7 of 2003.

Balkan States

In September 2001 despite the destruction of the New York World Trade Center, the location of our headquarters, the WTCA persisted in its efforts to foster peace and stability through trade. Right after September 11, the WTCA went ahead with its plans for a trade fair in Zagreb on September 18th through 20th, with the assistance of several WTCs in the region to help re-establish trading connections among the Balkan states. Trading relationships that had been interrupted by war were revitalized.

Middle East and North Africa Regions

Since September 11, 2001 several new WTCs have been established in the Middle East and North Africa regions: Aleppo, Basra, Benghazi, Dammam, Jeddah, Kabul, Kuwait City, Riyadh and Sanaa. In addition, dormant WTCs in Gaza and Beirut were revitalized and are now providing training and market research services to companies in those regions. The WTC group in Kabul has been training women to teach literacy and basic business skills.

Geneva

In October of 2004 the WTCA General Assembly was held in Geneva. We were addressed by the Under-Secretary General and Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva in the Assembly Hall of the Palais des Nations on October 4th 2004. Many WTCs are involved in finding suppliers for various areas of the UN organization and we were addressed at this meeting by the Director of Central Support Services at the United Nations Office at Geneva on this topic. The Assembly was also addressed at this time by the then Director General of WTO who is now Secretary General of UNCTAD. Also during this Assembly, Mr. Aziz Sadat, President of the Kabul WTC addressed the group on "The Role of WTCs in Post-Conflict Recovery."

Summary

Through efforts from our Headquarters office in New York and through the work of our members worldwide, the WTCA works toward establishing peace and stability through trade. It is our strong belief that through fostering global commercial and cultural connections we are in support of the United Nations goals.